

THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

by

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B. S., Kansas State College of  
Agriculture and Applied Science, 1936

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A THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE  
OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

1937

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## PREFACE

In this study I have attempted to show the origin and growth of the national park system from its beginning in 1872 to the present day. Most of the legislation concerning the park system has been enacted by the federal government since 1900. That the people are beginning to realize the value of such areas set aside for recreational and scientific purposes is shown in the increasing amount of attention that they are receiving from Congress and the Department of the Interior. With few exceptions the number of visitors to each of these reservations every year exceeds the number during the previous year. The increasing number of tourists has made evident the need for a further expansion of the national park and monument system. Although existing reservations number about 100 many more will probably be added in years to come if and when specified conditions are met. The present parks vary in size from a few thousand acres to several million acres.

I wish to thank Dr. Fred A. Shannon for his assistance and the suggestions he has offered in working out this problem. I also wish to thank the librarians for their cooperation in helping me gather material.

CHAPTER I  
THE DISCOVERY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

The United States Government, during the past century and a quarter has enacted a series of laws for the disposition of the public domain. The relinquishment of these lands has been largely by cash, preemption, and homestead methods. In addition acts have been passed authorizing land grants to educational institutions, Indian reservations military reservations, lands to states for internal improvements, canal, wagon, and railroad grants, and townsite and county-seat grants. The total acreage of homestead entries in 1903 amounted to 11,193,120.25 acres.<sup>1</sup> In 1935 a total of 239,863,655 acres had been perfected as homesteads including 26,251,850 acres of stock-raising homesteads.<sup>2</sup>

One of the last types of reservations to be carved out of the public domain was the national park. It was not until virtually all the land east of the Mississippi River had been taken from government ownership that the people began to realize the value of recreational and game

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<sup>1</sup> Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1913, p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Idem., 1936, p. 130.



preserves. The first park established was the Yellowstone. It was created by an act of Congress on March 1, 1872, at the headwaters of the Yellowstone River in the Territories of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.<sup>3</sup> The first recorded visit to this region was made by John Colter, a sergeant in the Lewis and Clark expedition, after his discharge in 1807.<sup>4</sup> Colter joined an expedition headed by Manuel Lisa, a trader. Returning home to Lisa's fort after a dangerous trip, Colter, seeking a safe route from hostile Indians, wandered through the Yellowstone country. His stories of the high mountains, deep canyons, waterfalls, and many lakes were not believed.

A trapper, Joseph Meek, made the next recorded visit in 1829, followed in 1850 by Father De Smet, a Jesuit missionary who explored the geyser district.<sup>5</sup> This latter venturer acquired much of his information from a famous frontiersman, James Bridger, whose tales of the wonders of the region remained discredited as late as 1860. The first government expedition was sent out in 1859 under the command of Captain W. F. Reynolds. Few facts were obtained from this trip. Several private explorers followed but still stories of the

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<sup>3</sup> United States Statutes at Large, Vol. 17, p. 32, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, The National Parks and Monuments (Washington, 1933), pp. 26-27.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Donaldson, The Public Domain, Its History (Washington, c. 1884), p. 1249.

<sup>5</sup> Glimpses of our National Parks (United States Department of Interior, Washington c. 1934), p. 30.

region's marvels were not believed.

The public finally became convinced of the truth of the facts after an extensive journey by Henry D. Washburn and N. P. Langford in 1870.<sup>6</sup> It was the large amount of information obtained on this last expedition that eventually led to the creation of the park. In 1871 an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for a government exploration sent out under the joint auspices of the Geological Survey and the Engineers Corps of the Army.<sup>7</sup>

The bill providing for the creation of the Yellowstone National Park was introduced into the United States Senate on December 18, 1871, by Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas.<sup>8</sup> At about the same time a delegate from Montana introduced a duplicate bill into the House of Representatives. In addition to Senator Pomeroy, the chief advocates of the park were Senators Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island, Thomas W. Tipton of Nebraska, George F. Edmunds of Vermont, Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, and Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. The main opposition came from Senator Cornelius Cole of California. The bill was referred to the Committee on

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6 Ibid.

7 Jenks Cameron, The National Park Service, Its History, Activities and Organization (Institute for Government Research, New York c. 1922), p. 19.

8 Congressional Globe, 42 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 159.

Public Lands where it received favorable consideration.<sup>9</sup>

There were no settlers in the Yellowstone country at the time, in fact, except for the explorers previously mentioned, few white people had ever seen the region.<sup>10</sup> Much of the debate in Congress was concerned with discussions of the withdrawal of the land from occupation. Those who argued for private ownership of the land claimed that the natural curiosities could not be interfered with by anything that man could do. The mountains and geysers would remain regardless of who possessed the ground. Because of an unlimited amount of unoccupied territory in the Rockies available to the public, several Congressmen advocated the opening of the Yellowstone area to agricultural interests. But, as opposing members pointed out, the land was not suitable for farming since it was 7000 feet or more above sea level, and north of latitude forty. It was then argued that there was no use to enact laws to exclude settlement if the area could not be occupied or cultivated.<sup>11</sup>

The reason for prohibiting settlement was not so much to prevent cultivation of the land as it was to prevent the possibility of someone's going into the region and obstructing the paths that lead to its wonders and curiosities.

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9 Ibid., p. 520.

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid., p. 697.

This, inevitably, would have been done with the idea of making profit by charging tolls for access through the canyons and gorges.

In order to avoid future difficulties it was necessary to get the park established before settlers could lay claims to any portion of the ground. However, as these lands were unsurveyed, private claims would have been illegal.<sup>12</sup>

As originally established, the park was rectangular in shape, 62 miles long and 54 miles wide.<sup>13</sup> The north and east boundaries of the park were revised by acts of May 29, 1926, and March 1, 1929, and these were amended by an act of April 19, 1930. The area of the park was changed to 2,192,640 acres, or 3,426 square miles which consists of 3,145 square miles in Wyoming, 245 in Montana, and 36 in Idaho.<sup>14</sup> The law creating the park authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make rules and regulations for its care and management. These were to provide for the preservation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Circular of Information Regarding the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming (Interior Department, Washington, 1930), p. 1.

<sup>14</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 45, pp. 1435-1436; Vol. 46, pp. 220-221.

wonders within the park. The Secretary of Interior was also directed to take all measures necessary to carry out these rules.<sup>15</sup> But as he was given no legal machinery with which to enforce this provision and no appropriations were made with which to put them into practice, the law had little effect. As a result the park was left unprotected and in a few years many of its curiosities and mineral deposits had been injured or destroyed by careless visitors.<sup>16</sup>

Provisions were also made in the act for the prevention of wanton destruction of game and fish found in the park and against their capture for the purpose of merchandise and profit.<sup>17</sup> The only object in restricting hunting and fishing was to prevent capture for commercial purposes. It was the belief of government officials at this time that campers and visitors should be allowed to fish and hunt game for their food and subsistence.<sup>18</sup> This privilege was later disallowed by an act of May 7, 1894, passed to protect the birds and animals in the park. By this act, hunting and killing game was prohibited except in case of dangerous animals when such was necessary to protect the life of an

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<sup>15</sup> Idem., Vol. 17, p. 33, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, pp. 26-27.

<sup>16</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1873, p. xxviii.

<sup>17</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 17, p. 33, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, pp. 26-27.

<sup>18</sup> Congressional Globe, 42 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 697.

individual. Fishing was forbidden by any method other than by hook and line.<sup>19</sup>

The ownership and exclusive right of legislation over the park were guaranteed to the United States in the law that admitted Wyoming into the Union as a state.<sup>20</sup> Control over those parts of the park in Idaho and Montana was ceded to the government by the legislatures of each state.<sup>21</sup> The only authority which the states have over the park is the right to serve process within its limits.

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19 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 28, p. 73.

20 Idem., Vol. 28, p. 222.

21 Session Laws of Idaho, 1890-1891, p. 40; Laws of Montana, 1891, p. 262, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, pp. 28-29.



CHAPTER II  
CREATION OF THE YOSEMITE, SEQUOIA AND  
GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

Eighteen years passed after the reservation of the Yellowstone region before public interest became sufficient to impel the federal government to set aside similar locations in other parts of the public domain. The mass of the people failed to realize the educational value of such areas, believing them to be mere playgrounds from which only a few would be benefited. The addition of three new parks, Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant, was brought about in 1890.<sup>1</sup>

By far the largest of the three is the Yosemite which already had been a public reservation prior to its dedication as a national park. That part of the park comprising the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove was given by the federal government to the state of California in 1864 to be used as a state park.<sup>2</sup> In the years following

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<sup>1</sup> United States Statutes at Large, Vol. 26, pp. 478, 650-652 in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, The National Parks and Monuments (United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1933), pp. 48-51, 64-66.

<sup>2</sup> Idem, Vol. 13, p. 325 as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, p. 64.

this grant repeated reports were published stating that the Yosemite Reservation had been almost entirely given up to private use, through leases which were authorized in the granting act. In September, 1890, a resolution was submitted in Congress directing the Secretary of Interior to inquire and report to the Senate on the conditions of this district. It was found that many lands had been turned over to private enterprise and besides many of its rare species of trees had been cut down and destroyed.<sup>3</sup>

In 1906 the valley and grove were receded by California to the United States.<sup>4</sup> These, together with surrounding territory, were immediately made into a national park. The Yosemite Park includes among its wonders the famous Yosemite Valley with its towering cliff-like walls, the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, and the Tuolumne Canyon and meadows in addition to numerous lakes and waterfalls, including the Yosemite Falls. The park is located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the east central portion of California.<sup>5</sup> The Yosemite was established on October 1, 1890, with an area consisting of

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<sup>3</sup> Congressional Record, 51 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 10297.

<sup>4</sup> Statutes of California, 1906, p. 54, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service The National Parks and Monuments, pp. 71-72.

<sup>5</sup> F. E. Matthes, Sketch of Yosemite National Park and an Account of the Origin of the Yosemite and Hetch-Hetchy Valley (United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1920), p. 3.



2,096,240 acres. The boundaries of the park have been changed several times since then. On February 7, 1905, certain lands were excluded from the park and added to the Sierra Forest Reserve.<sup>6</sup> The south and west sides were again changed a year later by a joint resolution of Congress.<sup>7</sup> In 1920 the park extended over 1,124 square miles, an area slightly larger than the state of Rhode Island, or about one-fourth as large as Connecticut.<sup>8</sup> Other lands were added to the park in May, 1930, bringing its total area to 1,176.16 square miles or 752,744 acres.<sup>9</sup>

One of the government's greatest problems in administering the park was dealing with the owners of individual holdings. In an effort to eliminate private ownership the Secretary of Interior was given the authority to exchange decayed and matured timber in the park for title to the patented lands.<sup>10</sup> Other holdings could be disposed of by giving the owner government lands in the Sierra and Stanislaus national forests providing the maximum amount did not exceed 640 acres.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>6</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 33, pp. 702-703.

<sup>7</sup> Idem, Vol. 34, pp. 831-832.

<sup>8</sup> Matthes, op. cit., p. 3.

<sup>9</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 46, p. 265; Yosemite National Park (Interior Department, Washington, 1935), p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 37, pp. 80-81.

<sup>11</sup> Idem, Vol. 38, p. 345.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are two small tracts lying to the south of the Yosemite. These two parks were set aside to embrace and give security to a large part of the remaining Big Trees of California. There are two kinds of large trees found only in that state. The Big Trees or sequoia are found only in small groves scattered along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains for a distance of about 250 miles. The largest number of these is to be found in ten main groups. Less than 500 specimens having a remarkable size have been found. The sequoia are the largest and oldest of all known trees. They are also among the scarcest and have a scientific value of being the best living representatives of a former geologic age.<sup>12</sup>

The redwood trees which belong to the same group as the sequoia live only in a narrow strip ten to thirty miles wide along the coast. They also are found mostly in California with a few in southern Oregon. These trees rarely exceed twenty feet in diameter while the sequoia often approach forty feet in base diameter. The Big Trees have a much thicker bark which is of a rich red color while that of the redwood is a dull brown.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> A Short Account of the Big Trees of California (U. S. D. A. Forest Service Bulletin, no. 28, Washington, 1900), p. 1-2.

<sup>13</sup> Sequoia and General Grant National Parks (A pamphlet issued by the United States Department of Interior, 1929), p. 16.

These plants are wholly resistant to disease. The oldest felled specimens are still sound at heart. Unless destroyed by man they live on indefinitely until burned, struck by lightening, or ruined by storms.<sup>14</sup> Even though fungus is an unknown enemy, the Big Trees have apparently not increased their number since the glacial epoch. The sequoia tree can be reproduced only from seed while the redwood when cut down sprouts from the stump.<sup>15</sup>

Most of these groves of trees have been subject to logging. At the time the parks were created the large forests of the state were rapidly becoming extinct, due to cutting for commercial purposes.<sup>16</sup> In 1900 both Sequoia and General Grant parks contained a privately owned sawmill and private timber claims amounting to a total of 1,172.87 acres.<sup>17</sup>

The Sequoia National Park, the larger of the two, was created by an act of September 25, 1890, and about a week later the General Grant Park bill passed Congress on October 1.<sup>18</sup> At that time the Sequoia contained 161,280 acres

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<sup>14</sup> A Short Account of the Big Trees of California, p. 19.

<sup>15</sup> Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, p. 16.

<sup>16</sup> A Short Account of the Big Trees of California, pp. 7-8.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p. 8, 23.

<sup>18</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 26, pp. 478, 650-652 as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, pp. 48-51, 64-66.

and the General Grant comprised a much smaller space of 2560 acres.<sup>19</sup> The former was enlarged July 3, 1926, and now contains approximately 604 square miles and the latter contains 4 square miles.<sup>20</sup>

The General Grant and Sequoia Parks are administered as one unit, the same superintendent serving for both.<sup>21</sup> The state of California exercised authority over both these parks as well as the Yosemite until 1919, when its legislature ceded its jurisdiction over the areas to the United States. The state, however, retained certain rights among them being the privilege of taxing park residents and their property and also the fixing and collecting of license fees for fishing in each of the parks.<sup>22</sup>

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19 A Short Account of Big Trees of California, p. 23.

20 U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 44, p. 818; Circular of General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant National Parks (Department of Interior, Washington, 1930), p. 1.

21 Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, p. 3.

22 United States Stat. at Large, Vol. 41, p. 731.

## CHAPTER III

## THE ADDITION OF NINE NEW PARKS, 1899-1916

The fifth addition to the national park system comprises an area of 241,782 acres in the northwestern corner of the United States. Mount Rainier National Park is located on the western edge of the Cascade Range of mountains overlooking the lowlands that reach to Puget Sound. Mount Rainier, an ice clad, extinct volcano, occupies about 100 square miles or one-third of the total ground included in the park.<sup>1</sup> This peak is 14,408 feet in height and stands 10,000 feet above its immediate base. The surrounding foothills range from 3000 to 3000 feet in altitude. This region is known for its complicated glacial system flowing from a single peak.<sup>2</sup>

Mount Rainier was first seen by white man on May 8, 1792, when the famous navigator and explorer, Captain George Vancouver, of the Royal English Navy sighted the great peak while on an expedition to the northwest coast of

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1 F. E. Matthes, Mount Rainier and Its Glacier, Mount Rainier National Park (Interior Department, Washington, 1914), p. 1.

2 Mount Rainier National Park (Pamphlet issued by the Department of Interior, Washington, 1936), p. 4.

America.<sup>3</sup> On July 26, 1894, United States Senator, Watson C. Squire introduced a bill for the setting aside of this mountain and its surrounding forest as a national park.<sup>4</sup> Almost five years later the park was established by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.<sup>5</sup> The boundaries of the park were altered on May 28, 1926, at which time certain lands were added and others were excluded.<sup>6</sup> These separated from the reservation became a part of the Rainier National Forest. Approximately fifty-three square miles or 34,000 acres were added when the eastern boundary was extended to the summit of the Cascades by congressional legislation in January, 1931, bringing the total area to 377.78 square miles.<sup>7</sup> The lands added were taken from the Rainier National Forest.

The system of parks and monuments was further expanded with the creation of four new parks between the years 1902 and 1906. The first of these to be established was the Crater Lake in Oregon on May 22, 1902.<sup>8</sup> The main attraction here is a lake of clear fresh water contained within the

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Circular of General Information Regarding Mount Rainier National Park (Interior Department, Washington, 1914), p. 1.

<sup>5</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 30, p. 993-995.

<sup>6</sup> Idem, Vol. 44, pp. 668-669.

<sup>7</sup> Idem, Vol. 46, pp. 1047-1048.

<sup>8</sup> Idem, Vol. 32, pp. 202-203.



crater of an extinct volcano. Before the addition of surrounding forest grounds in 1914 the total area of the park was 159,360 acres.<sup>9</sup>

Thus far all the national parks had been maintained for the purpose of preserving some outstanding scenic feature. For the second time, in 1902, a federal reservation was withdrawn from the public lands for the purpose of preserving and promoting health. In the heart of the Chickasaw nation in the present state of Oklahoma there existed certain mineral springs claimed by the Indians to have unusual healing properties. The federal government proceeded to send a commission to draw up an agreement with a similar group representing the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian tribes.<sup>10</sup> As provided in the agreement, a section of ground known as the Sulphur Springs Reservation included a tract of land not exceeding 640 acres, selected under the direction of the Secretary of Interior within four months after the ratification of the contract. The tract included all the natural springs in and around the village of Sulphur. The land was conveyed by the Indians to the

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<sup>9</sup> Circular of General Information Regarding Crater Lake National Park (Interior Department, Washington, 1931), p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 32, p. 655.

federal government with only one restriction, that no part should be disposed of for townsite purposes during the existence of the two tribal governments. These lands were paid for from the unappropriated public funds of the United States. The money was deposited in the federal treasury to the credit of the two tribes. It was to be divided up among the members when the tribal governments were dissolved.<sup>11</sup> On June 29, 1906, this reserve was made into the Platt National Park.<sup>12</sup> This park, the first to be set aside from prairie lands, contains 32 springs, 18 of which are sulphur, 6 fresh water, 4 iron, and 3 bromide.<sup>13</sup>

Another national park set aside in the Middle West was the Wind Cave National Park in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Little is known of the early history of this park other than it was found in 1881 by a Black Hills pioneer, who discovered the cave after being attracted by a whistling noise made by strong currents of wind blowing in and out its mouth.<sup>14</sup> This cave, located in one of the richest gold producing areas in the United States, is a limestone cavern.

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Idem, Vol. 34, p. 837.

<sup>13</sup> Glimpses of Our National Parks (Pamphlet issued by the Department of Interior, Washington, 1934), p. 34.

<sup>14</sup> Circular of Information Regarding the Wind Cave National Park (United States Department of Interior, 1932), p. 1.



It differs from most limestone caves in that it has few stalactites. Its layer of limestone varies in thickness from 300 to 630 feet. It is believed to have been deposited some 300 million years ago.<sup>15</sup>

The territory surrounding the cavern was for many years inhabited by the Sioux Indians. The park, organized in 1903, was enlarged to its present area of 11,818.94 acres in 1931.<sup>16</sup> Part of the park is maintained as a game preserve on which buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope are allowed to range.<sup>17</sup>

The next park set apart from the public lands was in the Southwest. This was the first reservation maintained because of its historic and archeological significance. Many generations and possibly centuries before the discovery of America a community of primitive people was inhabiting the cliffs along the valley of the Mancos River in southwestern Colorado. The ruins of these ancient cliff dwellings were discovered by a government party in 1874 and were preserved as the Mesa Verde National Park in 1906.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid., pp. 4-5.

<sup>16</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 32, pp. 765-766; Vol. 46, pp. 1518-1519.

<sup>17</sup> Wind Cave National Park (Pamphlet issued by the United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1936), p. 1.

<sup>18</sup> Mesa Verde National Park (Pamphlet issued by the United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1931), pp. 1-2.

Also in this area are the ruins of small villages composed of buildings made of sun-dried brick or stone crowded together so that their walls join. Some of the buildings are several stories high, the upper floors being reached only by ladders.<sup>19</sup> A community of this kind is known as a pueblo, a Spanish word meaning village. Some ruins are found on top of isolated plateaus. These are called mesas from the Spanish word for table.<sup>20</sup> These along with the cliff-dwellings were the homes of a partially civilized tribe of Indians and are the most extensive preservation of ruins in this country. They show evidences of a complex social organization and highly developed agriculture and art of masonry. The purpose in preserving them is educational. Their antiquities are object lessons for the student of the pre-history of the United States.

Some believe that the cliff dwellers were not the first inhabitants of this region. They think that many years before, groups of primitive Mongoloid hunters crossed the Bering Strait into Alaska from Asia. Although the time of these migrations is not known it is estimated to have been about ten or twelve thousand years ago.<sup>21</sup> Nothing is known

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19 Mesa Verde National Park (Pamphlet issued by the Interior Department, Washington, 1930), p. 1.

20 Ibid.

21 Mesa Verde National Park, 1931, p. 2-3.

of the further migrations of these people to the southward from Alaska. At the time of the discovery of America the continent was inhabited from coast to coast and from northern Alaska to southern South America. Cultural development evidently proceeded very slowly. One of the first signs of civilization in the Southwest was the growing of corn or Indian maize, agriculture probably first being developed in Mexico.

It is not known whether the first of the maize growing Indians were permanent occupants of the park area. Some evidence points to the fact that the cliffs and caves afforded at least a temporary, if not a permanent shelter to the people of this time.<sup>22</sup> Excavations and examination of historic objects in the Mesa Verde Park are permitted only upon authority of the Secretary of Interior. Only such organizations as museums, universities, colleges, or other scientific or educational institutions are allowed to dig up the remains of these ancient villages.<sup>23</sup>

The Mesa Verde Park has been twice enlarged, once in 1915 when lands were secured through an agreement made with the Southern Ute Indians whereby they relinquished certain specified acres in various townships on their reservation

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<sup>22</sup> Mesa Verde National Park, 1931, p. 4.

<sup>23</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 34, p. 617.

in Montezuma County. In exchange for these the government gave the Indians certain lands lying within the boundaries of the park and some from the public domain.<sup>24</sup> The area of the park was again increased in February, 1931, when Congress authorized the President to add by executive proclamation a strip of land 260 feet wide on the north boundary of the park. The purpose of this was to protect scenery along the Point Lookout Road which leads to the park.<sup>25</sup>

The Mesa Verde Park remained the last to be established until 1910 when a section of the great glacier district of the Rocky Mountains was set aside.<sup>26</sup> Glacier National Park, in northwestern Montana, was first reached by members of the Lewis and Clark expedition in the early part of the nineteenth century. For nearly half a century thereafter no white man visited this region. In 1853 Governor Isaac I. Stevens of Washington Territory sent an engineer into the mountains to find a route to the Pacific through a pass described to him by a Blackfeet Indian Chieftain. The engineer was unable to find the pass, as he was led astray by the Indians.<sup>27</sup> Its exact location remained unknown until

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24 Idem, Vol. 38, pp. 82-84.

25 Idem, Vol. 46, pp. 1422-1423.

26 Idem, Vol. 36, pp. 354-355.

27 Circular of Information Regarding Glacier National Park, Montana (United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1937), p. 1.

1861 when a group of engineers were sent to survey the Canadian boundary line.<sup>28</sup> Shortly afterwards the Great Northern Railroad was put across the mountains through this route.

The discovery of copper (1890) in the mountains just east of the Continental Divide led Congress to buy this land from the Blackfeet Indians, in 1896, at a cost of \$1,500,000. No minerals, however, were found in quantities suitable to pay for the expense of extraction. Prospectors soon withdrew leaving the region uninhabited except for several hunters and Indians. Few people ever visited here until the park was established in 1910. As originally laid out, the park included 981,681 acres or 1,534 square miles. It is bordered on the east by the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and on the north by the Waterton Lakes Park in Canada.<sup>29</sup>

When first introduced into the Senate, the bill providing for Glacier Park authorized the Reclamation Service to use part of the land for irrigation projects which were already under way. This provision, along with one prohibiting the exchanging of land within the park for land

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<sup>28</sup> Glimpses of Our National Parks, 1934, p. 47.

<sup>29</sup> Circular of Information Regarding Glacier National Park, 1937, p. 2.

outside, was eliminated when the bill reached the House of Representatives.<sup>30</sup> The law of May 11, 1910 allows railroads to be built through that part of the park lying in the valley of the North and Middle Forks of the Flathead River.<sup>31</sup> This was done to avoid the expense of putting railroads through the rougher parts of the mountains. The Flathead Valley is the only accessible entrance into Canada for a distance of 200 miles. The railroads were permitted to build their tracks on the park side of the river, as the boundary line of the park runs directly through the middle of this stream. Some railroads had already obtained rights of way along this route before the projects were considered.<sup>32</sup>

Congress hesitated to grant the railroads a right of way for fear that the establishment of depots and the like would lead eventually to the erection of towns. But, since the ground for such purposes was to be granted by the government it could not be used for anything not specified by Congress. The land was already within a forest reserve and therefore was under government control.<sup>33</sup> The

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30 Congressional Record, 61 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 5570.

31 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 36, p. 554.

32 Congressional Record, 61 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 959.

33 Ibid., p. 1639.



existing rights of settlers and entrymen were recognized in the final law. Further acquisition of railroad rights through Glacier Park was prohibited by law in 1931.<sup>34</sup>

In 1932 Congress granted the President authority to cooperate with the Canadian Government in the creating of an international park on the border between the two nations.<sup>35</sup> As a result the Waterton Glacier International Peace was established by presidential proclamation. This was done to symbolize permanent peace and friendship.<sup>36</sup>

A bill considered in the sixty-third Congress provided for the setting aside of approximately 800,000 acres of land to be maintained as the Rocky Mountain National Park. This included much mineral, agricultural, and homesteaded lands. It also contained one-fourth million acres of forest reserves. The bill met with little success. It was referred to the Interior and Agricultural Departments, where it was considered for fifteen months, after which it was rewritten and reconsidered. The new bill reduced the area to one-third its original proposed size.<sup>37</sup>

Much argument arose in Congress over the advisability

<sup>34</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 46, p. 1043.

<sup>35</sup> Glacier National Park (Pamphlet issued by the Interior Department, Washington, 1936), p. 1.

<sup>36</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 47, p. 145.

<sup>37</sup> Congressional Record, 63 Cong., 3 Sess., p. 1789.

of developing such a park. The bill was rushed through Congress and was acted upon within one week, while more important bills were having a difficult time getting a chance for hearings. This bill, for which no emergency existed, was given the right of way by the Committee on Public Lands while other bills were allowed to wait.<sup>38</sup> Among the objections to the bill was the cutting of one forest reserve into two parts. Also it would necessitate increasing the number of federal employees required to manage the area. Opportunity would be furnished for the development of the schemes of real estate speculators and hotel men who had already secured available hotel sites. These locations were outside the proposed park and thus would not be subject to the regulations governing the national park.<sup>39</sup>

It was claimed by local residents that the tract was as great a scenic attraction as it ever would be without going to government expense. The state had already built roads and trails over which the park was reached, usable free of charge. If the park were maintained by the government a charge would be made for every person or automobile which

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<sup>38</sup> Ibid., p. 1803.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.



entered.

The bill creating such a park in Colorado was finally approved on January 20, 1915.<sup>40</sup> Boundary adjustments were made on February 14, 1917, adding certain lands to the east side, and portions of east and north boundaries were changed in 1924, when certain lands were transferred to the Colorado National Forest.<sup>41</sup> In 1926 several privately owned areas were excluded from the park.<sup>42</sup>

The first national park laid out in a United States Territory apart from the continent was in the Hawaiian Islands. It was set aside from the public lands on August 1, 1916.<sup>43</sup> This park was created to preserve the great number of famous volcanoes which are the most continuously active of any on earth.<sup>44</sup> It is unique in that it consists of tracts of land lying on different islands. The Kilauea and Mauna Loa areas are located on the island of Hawaii while the Haleakula section is on the Maui island. The two separate tracts of land on the island of Hawaii are connected by a small roadway built in 1929. Each section of the park is named after the volcano which is its outstanding

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40 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 38, pp. 798-800.

41 Idem., Vol. 39, pp. 916-917; Vol. 43, p. 252.

42 Idem., Vol. 44, pp. 712-715.

43 Idem., Vol. 39, pp. 432-434.

44 Circular of General Information Regarding Hawaii National Park (Interior Department, Washington, 1937), pp. 1-2.

feature. Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano in the world, and has eruptions about once a decade.<sup>45</sup>

The area of land originally proposed to be included in the park amounted to 75,295 acres, four-ninths of which was public-owned and the rest, mostly waste land, belonged largely to educational and charitable institutions.<sup>46</sup> No part of the privately owned lands were to be purchased with public funds, and a limited appropriation of \$10,000 was allowed for each year after the park law was passed. It was the attitude of those preparing the law that the government should be put to very little expense just to preserve a volcano.<sup>47</sup>

The area of the park was extended in 1922, when a tract of land was added on the island of Hawaii.<sup>48</sup> A total of 17,130 acres, more or less, were added five years later, and further additions were made in 1928.<sup>49</sup> The entire area of the park in 1929 covered 245 square miles. Provisions for the acquisition of privately owned lands comprising five-ninths of the total area were contained in a law passed by Congress on February 27, 1920.<sup>50</sup> The

45 Glimpses of Our National Parks, 1934, p. 54.

46 House Report, No. 131, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 1.

47 Ibid.

48 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 42, pp. 503-504.

49 Idem., Vol. 45, pp. 424-427.

50 Idem., Vol. 41, pp. 452-453.

Governor of the Territory was authorized to acquire the lands, through exchange or otherwise, at the expense of the territory.

In addition to the national parks the Interior Department has supervision over another group of reservations known as national monuments. These are for the most part small areas which the government desires to be saved but which it has not yet seen fit to create as national parks. Sometimes, however, the tract of land given monument status has later been expanded to become a national park. The first such park to be made on land originally preserved as a monument was the Lassen Volcanic National Park in northern California authorized by law on August 9, 1916.<sup>51</sup> Ten years before this, in 1906, two mountain peaks considered the best examples of recent volcanism, Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone, were set aside by President Roosevelt as the Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone National Monument.<sup>52</sup> At that time both cones were in the center of a forest reserve controlled by the Department of Agriculture.

The greatest opposition to the creation of the park came from the Secretary of Agriculture and the forest

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<sup>51</sup> Idem., Vol. 39, pp. 442-444.

<sup>52</sup> Circular of General Information Regarding Lassen Volcanic National Park, California (United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1932), p. 1.

authorities. It was their contention that the two mountains and the timber land which incloses them were an essential part of the national forest.<sup>53</sup> Although the surrounding forest was open to use and development under forest laws, the national monument was withdrawn from entry in accordance with the act of June 8, 1906, which authorized the establishment of monuments.<sup>54</sup> To develop this as a park would necessitate the appointment of a separate group of employees to handle it under supervision of another department. It would still be administered in much the same manner as it previously had been.

Mention was also made by the Department of Agriculture of the difficulties in preventing the grazing of livestock.<sup>55</sup> The new park would include three entire ranges and parts of several others on which cattle were then allowed to graze. Nearby cattlemen depended upon these ranges for summer feed. Not until 1916 was any national park allowed to permit the grazing of domestic animals.<sup>56</sup> To prevent such use of the land would necessitate the fencing of the entire area. A much greater appropriation of funds would have to be made for the construction of roads and trails to make the park

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53 House Report, No. 749, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 4.

54 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 34, p. 225.

55 House Report, No. 749, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 5.

56 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 39, pp. 535-546.

accessible to visitors.

Since the organization of a national park service was to be brought about in a short while, some Congressmen believed consideration of the Lassen Park should be postponed until after the Park Service had begun its work.<sup>57</sup> Nevertheless, the law providing for the Lassen Volcanic National Park was passed on August 9, 1916, a week before that of the national park service.<sup>58</sup> The area of the park included 880 acres of patented lands and 78,681.58 acres on which no claims or applications had been made.<sup>59</sup> Additions were made to the original tract by acts of Congress in 1926, 1927, 1929, and 1930.<sup>60</sup> The present park now covers 163 square miles.<sup>61</sup> Valid land claims were recognized and rights of way were granted for railways and automobile roads. The United States Reclamation Service was permitted to utilize any area for the development and maintenance of government reclamation projects.<sup>62</sup> The further acquisition of rights of way for automobile, wagon, and railway roads was later

57 House Report, No. 749, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 6.

58 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 45, pp. 442-444.

59 House Report, No. 749, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 8.

60 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 45, pp. 466, 644, 1081-1082, 1443; Vol. 46, pp. 222, 853.

61 Circular of Information Regarding Lassen Volcanic National Park (United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1936), p. 1

62 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 39, pp. 443-444.

forbidden.<sup>63</sup>

The state of California ceded exclusive control over the park to the United States Government in 1927, reserving only certain judicial rights, the power to tax, and the authority to fix and collect license fees for fishing within the park. Park residents are guaranteed the privileges of voting at all elections held within their county.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> Idem., Vol. 46, p. 1043.

<sup>64</sup> Codes and General Laws of California, Deering Consolidated Supplement, 1925-27, p. 1449 as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, the National Parks and Monuments, p. 190; U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 45, p. 463.



CHAPTER IV  
FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL  
PARK SYSTEM, 1916-1919

As the national parks grew in number and size it became evident that for their proper administration a central organization was needed, to have authority over all of them. All of the parks previously mentioned have been developed as individual units. Legislation was passed for each separately and thus far little effort had been made to combine them into a single system. The parks had been managed in the Interior Department by an assistant to the secretary whose work in this matter was merely an assignment to which he gave as much time as he could spare from his regular work. His term of office was subject to the tenure of the Secretary of Interior. The clerical force was gathered from various employees in the department, none of whom could give full time to park problems.<sup>1</sup> Each park was provided with a superintendent and a number of assistants whose duty it was to enforce the park laws made in Washington.

The National Park Service Act was passed by Congress on August 25, 1916, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a director, an assistant director, a chief clerk,

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<sup>1</sup> Senate Report, No. 662, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 1.

a draftsman and a messenger.<sup>2</sup> The salaries of each of these were specified in the law. As many other employees were to be appointed by the secretary as were needed, providing that the total salaries of those working in the District of Columbia did not exceed \$8,100 annually. The Secretary of Interior was given a great degree of authority in selecting the personnel. As the bill was originally introduced into the House of Representatives, Congress had authority to appoint all employees. The change was made because the secretary wished to choose clerical and other assistants at comparatively low salaries and thus provide opportunities for advancement as individual workers showed interest and ability.<sup>3</sup> This arrangement would probably produce greater efficiency than would a system whereby clerks were paid a regular salary fixed by law. The Public Lands Committee, however, thought it best that Congress designate the salary of the most important employees.<sup>4</sup>

The establishment of the National Park Service brought about the centralized administration of all parks and monuments controlled by the Interior Department. From then on they were to be managed according to one general plan

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<sup>2</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 39, pp. 535-536.

<sup>3</sup> House Report, No. 1136, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 2

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.



rather than having attention given to each separate reservation as an independent unit.<sup>5</sup> The law providing for the National Park Service also contained a section authorizing the grazing of livestock in all adaptable national parks and monuments except the Yellowstone.<sup>6</sup> It had long been known that the grazing of livestock in the mountains protects forests from fire. Also there are certain sections in most of the parks which are remote from points of interest and are not often visited by tourists. It was generally agreed that domestic animals should be allowed to graze in such regions, upon the payment of a fee. When the land became necessary for the accomodation of visitors, permission for grazing would no longer be granted.<sup>7</sup>

Mount McKinley National Park in southcentral Alaska was the first to be created after the passage of the park service law. The act providing for this reservation was approved on February 26, 1917.<sup>8</sup> The south, east, and north boundaries were altered in 1922, bringing the total size to 2,645 square miles.<sup>9</sup> Other extensions added on the north and east sides in 1932 enlarged the park to its present area

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5 Senate Report, No. 662, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 2.

6 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 39, pp. 535-536.

7 House Report, No. 1136, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 2.

8 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 39, pp. 938-939.

9 Idem., Vol. 42, pp. 359-360.

of 3,030 square miles.<sup>10</sup> The Mount McKinley Park is now larger than all of Switzerland. Its outstanding feature is the peak, Mount McKinley, the highest in North America. It is 20,300 feet in altitude and arises abruptly from the surrounding foothills and plains.<sup>11</sup> On the north and west sides it rises from a tundra covered plateau only 2,500 to 3,000 feet high. Two-thirds of the way down from the summit is covered with snow throughout the year. Rising 17,000 feet above the timber line, it is the only one in the world which extends so far above its own base.<sup>12</sup>

Little opposition was incurred in getting the Mount McKinley Park bill through Congress. The main objection was against the large expenditures of money necessary for the upkeep of future national parks. It was believed that more parks should not be set aside for immediate use, but the ground should be reserved to keep it from falling into private ownership. Appropriations of money should be used in only four or five of the parks until these few were developed and began to produce revenue.<sup>13</sup> The rest should be preserved for future use under a plan of gradual

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10 Idem., Vol. 47, pp. 68-69.

11 Circular of Information Regarding Mount McKinley National Park (Pamphlet issued by Interior Department, Washington, 1930), p. 1.

12 Ibid.

13 Congressional Record, 64 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 3629.

development. With this attitude in mind the Mount McKinley Park was set aside primarily as a game preserve with an annual appropriation limited to \$10,000.<sup>14</sup> In addition to the protection of wild animal herds, the principal reasons for creating this park were to preserve the natural scenery and stimulate the tourist trade to Alaska.<sup>15</sup>

Because mining was recognized as the chief industry in Alaska this occupation was permitted within the park. All existing mineral, right of way, and homestead claims were recognized at the time the park was reserved from the public domain.<sup>16</sup> The reason for allowing individuals to retain these rights was due to the fact that the government generally does not condemn private holdings unless such is necessary for park purposes. When short of food, prospectors and miners were allowed to take and to kill animals. This privilege was later revoked by an act of May 21, 1928. In 1931, residents of the United States who had rights to mine in either the United States or Alaska were given similar rights to prospect and mine within the Alaskan park.<sup>17</sup>

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14. Ibid., p. 3630.

15. Senate Report, No. 440, 64 Cong., 1 Sess., pp. 1-2.

16. U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 39, p. 939.

17. Idem., Vol. 46, p. 1043.

The Grand Canyon, through which flows the Colorado River, was first discovered in 1540 by a party of thirteen men, members of Coronado's expedition from Mexico. In 1776 two Spanish priests, Father Garces and Father Escalante led exploring parties into the Grand Canyon region.<sup>18</sup> The first Americans to reach the canyon were James O. Pattie, a beaver trapper, who, with his father, followed along the south rim of the great chasm from west to east in 1826. They were followed in 1858 by a government party under the command of a Lieutenant Ives of the War Department.<sup>19</sup>

Nearly 33 years after the first bill was introduced into Congress to set aside the Grand Canyon in Arizona for public use, a law was finally passed giving park status to this greatest of natural objects. The first bill prepared to create a national park in this region was submitted in the Senate by Benjamin Harrison in 1886 when he was senator from Indiana. The establishment of the park was delayed for many years because of private interests and local opposition. Failing to secure the region for park purposes, President Roosevelt in 1908 made part of it into a national monument.<sup>20</sup> A law providing for a national park about the canyon was

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18 Grand Canyon National Park (Pamphlet issued by the Interior Department, Washington, 1934), p. 1.

19 Grand Canyon National Park, 1934, p. 2.

20 Circular of General Information Regarding the Grand Canyon National Park (United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1933), p. 1.

passed by Congress on February 26, 1919.<sup>21</sup> The Grand Canyon National Monument was abolished and its lands made a part of the park. A Grand Canyon National Monument now exists at the northwest corner of the park. The new reservation also included portions of the Grand Canyon Game Preserve and Kaibab and Tusayan National Forests.<sup>22</sup> Sections of the law provided for grants to railroads within the park, in order that the reservation might be made accessible to the public.<sup>23</sup> Allowance was made for the construction of storage reservoirs at places where they would not impair the scenic beauty of the surrounding territory, since the Colorado River contains a number of sites suitable for water storage necessary to conserve the water for irrigation purposes.<sup>24</sup>

The Grand Canyon National Park originally covered an area of 950 square miles, a greater part of which was within the walls of the canyon.<sup>25</sup> Its boundaries were revised in February, 1927, excluding certain lands and adding others.<sup>26</sup> Although the park is under the direction of the National Park Service the state of Arizona still retains partial

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<sup>21</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 40, pp. 1175-1178.

<sup>22</sup> Senate Report, 65 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 1.

<sup>23</sup> Congressional Record, 65 Cong., 3 Sess., p. 1769;  
U. S. Stat. at Large, pp. 1177-1178.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Senate Report, No. 321, 65 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 1.

control over it since it has not yet ceded jurisdiction over the park to the United States.

One of the first approaches to the canyon is a road known as the Bright Angel Toll Road and Trail. At the time the park was reserved this road was the property of Cocoino County, Arizona. The county levied tolls for the right of visitors to use the road. The trail was built by an individual who also made charges for its use before it was taken over by the county. The question arose in Congress as to whether a national park should be created on land subject to the right of a county government to levy tolls. Provisions were made for the purchase of the road by the federal government through appropriations of government money.<sup>27</sup> Since 1931 the government has forbidden the granting of leases and permits to prospectors and miners for the development of the mineral resources within the Grand Canyon Park.<sup>28</sup>

The development and preservation of two other national park sites was authorized by Congress in 1919. On February 26, of that year the first national park was created east

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<sup>27</sup> Congressional Record, 65 Cong., 3 Sess., p. 1770.

<sup>28</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 46, p. 1043.



of the Mississippi River. The Acadia National Park is located on lands collected by citizens during the previous decade and presented to the government.<sup>29</sup> As the name indicates, it was at one time a French possession, first discovered by Champlain in September, 1904--over a decade before the Pilgrims landed at Cape Cod.<sup>30</sup> It is entirely surrounded by water, and is the only national park on the continent that lies next to the sea. The park was established on Mount Desert Island in the state of Maine, under the name of Lafayette National Park.<sup>31</sup> Ten years later it was given its present name.<sup>32</sup>

In November of 1919 the Mukuntuweap National Monument in Utah was made into the Zion National Park.<sup>33</sup> It was first proclaimed a monument by President Taft on July 31, 1909, and enlarged by President Wilson, in 1918, to include a total of 76,800 acres.<sup>34</sup> At this time its name was changed to Zion, its Mormon name. This park is noted for its deep canyon with steep walls and large peak-like rocks

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29 Acadia National Park (Pamphlet issued by the Interior Department, Washington, 1936), p. 1.  
 30 Acadia National Park, 1936, p. 2.  
 31 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 40, pp. 1178-1179.  
 32 Idem., Vol. 45, p. 1083.  
 33 Idem., Vol. 41, p. 356.  
 34 Idem., Vol. 40, pt. 2, pp. 1760-1761.

of various colors.<sup>35</sup> Through an addition of 18,088 acres on the east and south sides in 1930 the total area of the park was increased to 148.2 square miles.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> Circular of Information Regarding Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks (Pamphlet issued by the Interior Department, Washington, D. C., 1935), p. 1.

CHAPTER V  
NATIONAL PARKS CREATED SINCE 1920

The hot springs near the center of the state of Arkansas were included in a reservation proclaimed by Congress on April 20, 1832.<sup>1</sup> The springs, forty-seven in number, are located in the Ouachita Mountains and were used to heal the sick long before the coming of the white man. It is believed that the earliest white settlement was made in this territory about the year 1800. This was followed by others in the next few years. This plot of ground, the first of its kind in the United States to be set aside as a recreational and health resort, covers four sections of land.

By 1832 when the land was withdrawn from occupation, much of it was already in possession of pioneers.<sup>2</sup> To settle the claims of such persons the government allowed the owners to bring suit against the United States in the Court of Claims provided that it was done within ninety days after the law was passed authorizing the suit. Where two or more parties maintained to own the same land the court had the

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<sup>1</sup> United States Statutes at Large, Vol. 4, p. 505, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, p. 221.

<sup>2</sup> Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas (Interior Department, Washington, 1937), pp. 1-2.

power to decide which was the lawful possessor.<sup>3</sup> Either the people or the government might appeal their cases to the Supreme Court within ninety days after the Court of Claims had rendered its decision.<sup>4</sup>

The government appraised each parcel of ground and its improvements, after which the holder of the property was permitted to purchase the land at a fixed value. A patent was issued when the land was bought but if the holder failed to purchase the ground, it was sold to the highest bidder at a public sale.<sup>5</sup>

Within the boundaries of the Hot Springs Reservation is the city of Hot Springs, for the benefit of which special provisions have been made from time to time. Certain lots have been set aside for school, church, and street purposes. Blocks and lots within the city that were not disposed of in any other way were offered for sale at public auction.<sup>6</sup> Because of the healing qualities of the water, many organizations have been permitted to build hospitals, bathhouses,

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<sup>3</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 16, pp. 149-150, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, pp. 221-222.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 19, p. 377, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, pp. 222-227.

<sup>6</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 21, p. 288, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service, pp. 229-231.

and sanitariums.<sup>7</sup> There are nineteen public bathhouses all of which are under government regulations. The park contains also, a Public Health Service clinic and an Army and Navy Hospital.<sup>8</sup> The reservation became a national park in 1921, nearly 90 years after it was first used as a health resort.<sup>9</sup>

The next region to be given park status was that of Bryce Canyon in southwestern Utah. Bryce is not a true canyon but is a horseshoe-shaped amphitheater cut by erosion. Noted for its tower and spire-like mountain formations, this park area includes many rocks which are among the most colorful of any forming the earth's surface.<sup>10</sup> Bryce Canyon National Park was established September 15, 1929, under authority of the laws approved on June 7, 1924, and February 25, 1928.<sup>11</sup> Under the former act authority was given for the creation of the Utah National Park to take in the area then included in the Bryce Canyon National Monument. Before the conditions specified in this act were met Congress passed the 1928 act changing the monument to the Bryce Canyon National Park and nearly doubling the area contained in

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7 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 22, p. 121; Vol. 28, p. 95; Vol. 30, p. 403, as reprinted in Laws Relating to the National Park Service; Vol. 36, p. 1015; Vol. 37, p. 121; Vol. 39, p. 351; Vol. 42, pp. 506-507.

8 Glimpses of Our National Parks, 1936, p. 76.

9 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 41, p. 1407.

10 Glimpses of Our National Parks, 1936, pp. 76-78.

11 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 43, pp. 593-594; Vol. 45, p. 147.

monument. The canyon had been reserved as a monument by presidential proclamation on June 8, 1923, pending consideration for national park status.<sup>12</sup> Under congressional authority, President Hoover, by proclamation dated February 17, 1931, added 22,320 acres to the park.<sup>13</sup> The total area is now 55,240 acres or 55 square miles.<sup>14</sup> Bryce Canyon is administered as a unit with Zion National Park. No entrance charge is made at Bryce.<sup>15</sup>

Within two years after Bryce Canyon was given park status three more parks were added, bringing the total number to twenty-two. The first of these was the Grand Teton, a strip of land varying from three to nine miles in width and twenty-seven miles in length, eleven miles south of Yellowstone Park in Wyoming. First discovered by John Colter in 1808, the Indians held undisputed sway over this country until the beginning of the last century.

The outstanding feature of the Teton park is a range of

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<sup>12</sup> Circular of Information Regarding Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks (United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1930), p. 11.

<sup>13</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 46, p. 1166.

<sup>14</sup> Circular of Information Regarding Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, 1930, p. 11.

<sup>15</sup> Circular of Information Regarding Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, 1930, p. 12.



alpine peaks varying in height from 10,000 to 13,766 feet. Much of the park is above the timberline. The peaks are covered with glaciers and never-melting snowfields. This region includes, also, many lakes, streams, and extensive forests of pine, fir, cottonwood, spruce, and aspen trees.<sup>16</sup>

Set apart on February 26, 1929, the park covers an area of 96,000 acres or 150 square miles. No federal appropriation is made for this park, but funds provided for the administration, protection, and maintenance of the Yellowstone Park are also available for the Grand Teton.<sup>17</sup>

In 1901 Jim White, a cowboy, discovered a cave in southeastern New Mexico. He was attracted to the cavern when he saw a swarm of bats coming from a natural opening in the earth. In company with a young Mexican, the cowboy made extensive explorations of the cavern. The cave consists of several chambers, the largest of which, the Big Room, is 4,000 feet long and has a maximum width of 625 feet. This room is one and a half miles from the entrance. The chambers contain limestone formations, stalactites and stalagmites, which are of an infinite variety of sizes and

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<sup>16</sup> Grand Teton National Park (Pamphlet issued by the Interior Department, Washington, 1936), p. 1.

<sup>17</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 45, pp. 1314-1316.

shapes.<sup>18</sup>

Located in the rugged foothills of the Guadalupe Mountains, it is the largest cavern yet found in the world. Its size is undetermined. Following a six months exploration by the National Geographic Society the President on October 25, 1923, proclaimed the region as the Carlsbad Cavern National Monument.<sup>19</sup> It remained a monument until 1930 when it was changed to a national park.<sup>20</sup> In 1933 thirty-two miles of passages had been explored. Although the underground area is very extensive, the surface was little more than 700 acre until February 23, 1933, when its size was increased to 9,240 acres.<sup>21</sup>

A law was passed in May 22, 1926, authorizing the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.<sup>22</sup> The park was approved on April 19, 1930<sup>23</sup> The park was not to be developed for public use until it had an area of 427,000 acres. It was set aside for protection when only 150,000 acres had been acquired. As all the land was privately owned, it had to be donated to the federal government. Part of the land was bought by the states of North Carolina

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<sup>18</sup> Carlsbad Caverns National Park (Pamphlet issued by the Interior Department, Washington, 1935), pp. 5-12.

<sup>19</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 43, pt. 2, pp. 1929-1930.

<sup>20</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 46, p. 279.

<sup>21</sup> Idem., Vol. 47, pt. 2, pp. 2556-2557.

<sup>22</sup> Idem., Vol. 43, pp. 958-959.

<sup>23</sup> Idem., Vol. 46, p. 225.

and Tennessee and then given to the United States. The main features of the park are its mountain ranges which are wild-est and most picturesque highlands east of the Rockies. The park contains 152 varieties of trees including the country's largest forest of red spruce.<sup>24</sup>

To commemorate the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the government created a national historical park at the site where Washington's troops were camped for three years during the darkest years of the Revolutionary War.<sup>25</sup> The Morristown Historical Park was created on March 2, 1933, with an area of 1300 acres.<sup>26</sup>

The two last parks set aside in the United States are the Shenandoah in Virginia and the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. The former embraces eighty miles of the Blue Ridge Mountains and it was created on December 26, 1935.<sup>27</sup> The Mammoth Cave Park, established on May 22, 1936, was set aside for protection only.<sup>28</sup>

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24 Glimpses of Our National Parks, 1936, pp. 86-88.

25 Ibid., p. 93.

26 U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 47, pp. 1421-1422.

27 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1936 (Washington, 1936), p. 106.

28 Ibid.



**National Parks.<sup>1</sup>**

Name	Location	Date	Area in	Description
:	:	:	: square	:
:	:	:	: miles	:
Total	:	:	: 12,432	:
Hot Springs	Middle Arkansas	Apr. 20, 1832 Mar. 4, 1921	1.5	47 hot springs possessing curative properties. Many hotels, boarding houses, and 19 bathhouses under public control.
Yellowstone	Northwestern Wyoming Southwestern Montana Northeastern Idaho	Mar. 1, 1872 Mar. 1, 1929	3,426	More geysers than in all the rest of the world together. Boiling springs. Mud volcanos. Petrified forests. Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, large lakes, many streams, waterfalls, and wilderness.
Sequoia	Middle east California	Sept. 25, 1890 Oct. 1, 1890 July 3, 1926	604	Thousands of sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 20 to 30 feet. Towering mountain ranges and precipices.
Yosemite	Middle east California	Oct. 1, 1890 Feb. 7, 1905 June 11, 1906 May 28, 1928 Mar. 2, 1929 May 9, 1930	1,139	Valley of world famed beauty, lofty cliffs, waterfalls of extraordinary height. Three groves of big trees.
General Grant	Middle east California	Oct. 1, 1890	4	Created to preserve celebrated General Grant Tree, 40 feet in diameter.
Mount Rainier	West central Washington	Mar. 2, 1899	325	Largest accessible single peak glacial system, 28 glaciers. 48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick. Subalpine flower fields.
Crater Lake	Southwest Oregon	May 22, 1902	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano-- sides 1,000 feet high. Interesting lava formations.
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt	Southern Oklahoma	July 1, 1902 Apr. 21, 1904 June 29, 1906	1,333	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Mesa Verde	Southwest Colorado	June 29, 1906 June 30, 1913	80	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier	Northwestern Montana	May 11, 1910	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed alpine character. 250 glacier fed lakes. Sixty small glaciers, precipices thousands of feet high.
Rocky Mountain	North central Colorado	Jan. 26, 1915 Feb. 14, 1917 June 2, 1924 June 21, 1930	401	Heart of Rockies-- snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet in altitude. Record of glacial period.
Hawaii	Hawaiian Islands	Aug. 1, 1916 May 1, 1922 Feb. 12, 1927 Apr. 11, 1928	245	Three separate volcanic areas, Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic	Northern California	Aug. 9, 1916 May 21, 1928 Jan. 19, 1929 Apr. 19, 1930 July 3, 1930	163	Only active volcano in U.S. Lassen Peak 10,640 feet, Cinder Cone 6,907 feet high, hot springs and mud geysers.
Mount McKinley	South central Alaska	Feb. 26, 1917 Jan. 30, 1922	2,645	Highest mountain in North America, rises higher above surrounding country than any other in world.
Grand Canyon	North central Arizona	Feb. 26, 1919 Feb. 15, 1927 Mar. 7, 1928	1,009	Greatest example of erosion and most sublime spectacle in world.
Acadia	Maine coast	Feb. 26, 1919 Jan. 29, 1929 Mar. 23, 1930	17	Group of granite mountains on Mount Desert Island.
Zion	Southwest Utah	Nov. 19, 1919 June 13, 1930	148	Magnificent gorge, depth 1,500 to 2,500 feet with precipitous walls.
Bryce Canyon	Southwest Utah	June 7, 1924 Feb. 25, 1928 May 12, 1928 Sept. 15, 1928 June 13, 1930	23	Box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles. Best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials.
Grand Teton	Northwestern Wyoming	Feb. 26, 1929	150	Includes spectacular Teton Mountains, a granite uplift of unusual grandeur.
Carlsbad Caverns	Southeast New Mexico	May 14, 1930	1	Contains stupendous caverns, not yet wholly explored, with magnificent limestone decorations.
Great Smoky Mountains	North Carolina Tennessee	Aug. 28, 1930	248	Not to be developed until at least 427,000 acres have been donated to the United States.
Norristown Historical	New Jersey	March 2, 1933	2.03	Created to celebrate the bicentennial of the birth of Washington. Site where Washington's troops were camped for three years during the Revolution.
Shenandoah	Virginia	Dec. 26, 1935	275.67	Section of Blue Ridge Mountains and valleys.
Mammoth Cave	Kentucky	May 22, 1936	6.5	Established for protection only, awaiting donation of certain land.

<sup>1</sup> Statistical Abstract, 1931, pp. 141-142; Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1936, p. 106.

## CHAPTER VI

### NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

The national military parks are historically known areas set aside to commemorate outstanding battles of various American Wars. Until 1933 these were administered by the Quartermaster General under supervision of the War Department.<sup>1</sup> Since that time they have been under the direction of the National Park Service.<sup>2</sup> Numerous bills have been introduced into Congress at different times asking for the establishment of military parks or for markers and monuments at various battlefield sites.<sup>3</sup>

The government has not seen fit to provide military parks at all the places of interest in American war history. Many of these have been set aside as battlefield sites to be maintained by the War Department in the same manner as the parks.<sup>4</sup> These also were later taken over by the National Park Service.

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1 National Military Park, National Park, Battlefield Site and National Monument Regulations (United States War Department, Washington, 1931), p. 2.

2 Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1934, p. 169.

3 Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 1926, p. 39.

4 Included among the battlefield sites are Appomattox, Va., Brices Cross Roads, Miss., Cowpens, S.C., Fort Necessity, Pa., Monocacy, Md., Peking, China, Santiago, Cuba, Tupelo, Miss.

To assure the proper commemoration of battles, the War Department in 1925 directed the historical section of the Army War College to make an exhaustive study and report upon battles of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, various Indian wars, and the Civil War. They drew up a plan embodying certain steps necessary for the establishment of national military parks.<sup>5</sup> Military parks cannot be created unless authorized by Congress.

The first such park to be established was one on the site of the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga in the Civil War. It is located in Walker and Catoosa Counties, Georgia, and in Hamilton County, Tennessee. The total area is 6542 acres of which only 165 are in Tennessee.<sup>6</sup> The park, authorized by law on August 19, 1890, was to be in the charge of commissioners each one of whom must have actively participated in battle. Two were to be appointed from civil life by the Secretary of War and the third to be detailed by the Secretary from among officers of the army best acquainted with details of the battle.<sup>7</sup> The commission had an office in the War Department and each member

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5 Annual Report of the Secretary of War, 1926, p. 39.

6 United States Military Reservations National Cemeteries and Military Parks (Washington, 1916), p. 69.

7 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 51, pp. 333-336.



received a compensation fixed by the Secretary of War. It was the commission's work to mark locations of the troops and to erect monuments.<sup>8</sup>

Agreements were made whereby landowners were permitted to cultivate and occupy the land with condition that they preserve its objects of historical interest. The land for the park was purchased, either by condemnation or otherwise.<sup>9</sup>

The next battlefield to be reserved as a park was that of Antietam in Maryland, which was established in 1892.<sup>10</sup> Much of the land composing this area has been acquired through deed by individuals conveyed to the government between August 5, 1892, and December 21, 1914. This property is exempted from all taxes and assessments levied under authority of the state.<sup>11</sup>

The second largest of the military parks is the Shiloh battlefield near Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, which was created by act of Congress on December 17, 1894. Its total area is 3,584 acres.<sup>12</sup> Other parks include Vicksburg,

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 335.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 334.

<sup>10</sup> Idem, Vol. 52, pp. 377-378.

<sup>11</sup> National Military Reservation National Cemeteries and National Military Parks, p. 167-170.

<sup>12</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 45, pp. 367-369; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1931, p. 142.

set aside on February 21, 1899, and Gettysburg on February 11, 1895.<sup>13</sup> The Vicksburg Park was governed by a commission similar to the one at Chickamauga. It was composed of three members also, two of whom must have served under General Grant and the other under General Pemberton.<sup>14</sup> In 1912 provisions were made for filling vacancies which occurred by death or resignation in membership of the several commissions in charge of the national military parks. They were not to be filled but their duties were to devolve upon the remaining commissioners in the particular park. The Secretary of War was to become an ex-officio member of the commission, having the same authority as the other members. In cases where all offices on the commission became vacant in any one park the duties of the commission were to be performed under direction of the Secretary of War.<sup>15</sup> Any state having troops at the siege of Vicksburg was allowed to enter and mark lines of battle of their troops. The law provided that there should be no discrimination against any

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<sup>13</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 28, pp. 651-653;  
Vol. 30, pp. 841-843.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 842.

<sup>15</sup> Idem, Vol. 37, p. 442.

state.<sup>16</sup>

The last military park to be established is at Fort Donelson in Tennessee. This park, reserved on March 26, 1928, is now a national military cemetery.<sup>17</sup> The commission governing this battlefield is composed of an officer of the Engineers Corps of the United States Army, a Union Civil War Veteran who had served honorably in the military forces of the nation, and a Confederate Veteran. The land for this park was acquired by the purchase and condemnation of tracts of land recommended by the commission. The entire cost of acquiring the land, including costs of condemnation proceedings, ascertainment of title, survey and compensation for land, costs of marking field and expenses of commission was limited to \$50,000. The park was not to be created until title to all the land was ceded by the State of Tennessee.<sup>18</sup> There are at present eleven military parks in existence and all are now administered by the Interior Department through the Director of the National Park Service.

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<sup>16</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 30, p. 842.

<sup>17</sup> Idem, Vol. 45, pp. 367-369.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. p. 368.

# National Military Parks.<sup>1</sup>

Name	: Location	: Date	: Area	: Description
Antietam Battlefield	Maryland	Aug. 30, 1892	40	Scene of one of greatest battles of Civil War.
Chickamauga & Chattanooga	Georgia & Tennessee	Aug. 19, 1890 Mar. 3, 1891	6,543	Beautiful natural park embraces battle fields of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and scenes of other conflicts of Civil War fought in vicinity of Chattanooga during 1863.
Fort Donelson	Tennessee	Mar. 26, 1928	none	Site of Civil War fort, now a military cemetery.
Fredericksburg Spotsylvania	Virginia	Feb. 14, 1927	none	Scenes of battle of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Salen Church.
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb. 11, 1895	2,317	Beautiful natural park, scene of Civil War combat. Probably better marked than any other battlefield in world.
Guilford Court House	North Carolina	Mar. 2, 1917	110	Near Greensboro, scene of one of great battles of Revolution, fought in 1871.
Moore's Creek	North Carolina	June 2, 1926	30	One of most remarkable battles of Revolutionary War.
Petersburg	Virginia	July 3, 1926	185	Scene of campaign and siege and defense of Petersburg, 1864-1865.
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 17, 1894	3,584	Natural park embracing battle field of Shiloh near Pittsburg Landing.
Stones River	Tennessee	Mar. 3, 1927	none	Scene of battle of Stones River in Tennessee.
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	1,324	Beautiful natural park, scene siege and surrender of Vicksburg, 1863.

<sup>1</sup> Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1931, p. 142.

CHAPTER VII  
NATIONAL MONUMENTS CONTINUOUSLY ADMINISTERED  
BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

There are many small areas throughout the country especially in the Southwest which are entitled to a place in the national park system. But it oftentimes takes several years to pass legislation to establish a park. Only a very few of the many proposed areas have been given park status. Also Congress has hesitated to create parks in some places because of the necessity of their smallness. Nevertheless, many places not equal to park status should be preserved. In order to do this, Congress in 1908 passed a law authorizing the president of the United States to issue proclamations setting aside, under the name of national monuments, objects of historic, prehistoric, and scientific interest.<sup>1</sup>

The distinction between national parks and national monuments lies mainly in the methods by which they are established.<sup>2</sup> As has been said before, parks are always

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<sup>1</sup> United States Statutes at Large, Vol. 34, p. 225.

<sup>2</sup> Glimpses of Our National Monuments (Pamphlet issued by the United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1929), p. 1.

created by laws of Congress on either public or private lands, while monuments are always maintained on government owned property, usually by presidential proclamation.<sup>3</sup> Parks are generally larger than monuments and are most often preserved because of some outstanding scenery.<sup>4</sup>

Until 1933 the national monuments were administered by three different divisions of the government. Those located in national forests were under control of the Department of Agriculture, those in military reservations under the War Department, while all others were regulated by the Department of Interior through the National Park Service.<sup>5</sup>

National monuments have usually been given less attention than the parks. Prior to 1917 they received no appropriations and many were not adequately protected.<sup>6</sup> Of the thirty-six monuments continuously controlled by the National Park Service, fifteen have no local custodians. Those without local supervision are the following: Arches (Utah), Bandelier (N. Mex.), Canyon de Chelly (Ariz.),

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3 The George Washington Birthplace National Monument at Wakefield, Virginia, was established by an act of Congress.

4 Glimpses of Our National Monuments, 1929, p. 1.

5 Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1934, p. 169.

6 Cameron, The National Park Service, p. 43.



Colorado (Colo.), Dinosaur (Utah), Fossil Cycad (S. Dak.), Hovenweep (Utah, Colo.), Glacier Bay (Alaska), Great Sand Dunes (Colo.), Kitmai (Alaska), Lewis and Clark Cavern (Mont.), Rainbow Bridge (Utah), Shoshone Cavern (Wyo.), Wupatki (Ariz.), and Yucca House (Colo.).<sup>7</sup> All those that are located in the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah, except the Petrified Forest, Dinosaur, and Colorado National Monuments are in charge of the Superintendent of Southwestern Monuments whose headquarters are at the Casa Grande National Monument, Coolidge, Arizona. The George Washington Birthplace, Petrified Forests, and Colonial National Monuments each have a superintendent who lives on the reservation.<sup>8</sup>

The first national monument created was the Devils Tower in southeastern Wyoming. Set aside in 1906, it is a mass of rock used by the American Indians to direct their courses across the plains. Later on it was used by the early pioneers as a landmark in their exploration of the great Northwest. Still later it proved to be a great help to the Sioux and Crow Indians in directing their marches in

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<sup>7</sup> Report of the National Park Service, 1932, p. 70.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 71.

the Indian Wars of the nineteenth century. This giant spectacle, 1200 feet in height, can be seen for a distance of nearly 100 miles in some directions.<sup>9</sup>

The Sitka National Monument in Alaska, reserved in 1910 to commemorate a Russian massacre by the Indians, was the first established outside of the United States proper.<sup>10</sup> Two other monuments are to be found in Alaska-- Kitmai reserved in 1918, and Glacier Bay, in 1925.<sup>11</sup> There are only two monuments east of the Mississippi, the Colonial and the George Washington Birthplace, both of which are in Virginia. The last monument created in this group is the Great Sand Dunes Monument in Colorado proclaimed by President Hoover on March 17, 1932.<sup>12</sup> A list of the national monuments administered by the National Park Service prior to 1933 is found on the following page:

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9 Report on Platt and Wind Cave National Parks, Sullys Hill Park, Casa Grande Ruin, Muir Woods, Petrified Forest and Other National Monuments, Including List of Bird Preserves (United States Department of Interior, Washington, 1912), pp. 35-36.

10 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 36, pt. 2, pp. 2601-2602.

11 Idem, Vol. 40, pt. 2, pp. 1855-1856; Vol. 43, pt. 2, pp. 1988-1990.

12 Idem, Vol. 47, pt. 2, pp. 2506-2507.



Name	Location	Date	Area	Special Characteristics
Arches	Utah	Apr. 12, 1929	4,520	Contains extraordinary example of wind erosion in shape of gigantic arches, windows, and other unique formations.
Aztec Ruins	New Mexico	Jan. 24, 1923 July 2, 1928 Dec. 19, 1930	25.88	Prehistoric ruin of pueblo type containing 500 rooms and other ruins.
Bandelier	New Mexico	Feb. 25, 1932	26,026.2	Vast number of cliff-dweller ruins of unusual ethnological and educational interest, some of the tools, implements, and simple household equipment of the former inhabitants have been restored as they were centuries ago.
Canyon de Chelly	Arizona	Apr. 1, 1931	83,840	Many cliff dwellings in caves and crevices containing records of cultural progress covering longer period than any other ruins in the Southwest. 20-mile box canyon joined by lateral canyon. Walls of red sandstone from 700 to 1000 ft. high.
Capulin Mountain	New Mexico	Aug. 19, 1916	680.37	Cinder cone of geological recent formation.
Casa Grande	New Mexico	Mar. 2, 1889 June 22, 1892 Dec. 10, 1909 Aug. 3, 1918 June 7, 1926	472.50	These ruins are one of the best noteworthy relics of prehistoric age and people within the limits of the United States. Discovered 1694.
Chaco Canyon	New Mexico	Mar. 11, 1907 Jan. 10, 1928	21,512.37*	Numerous cliff-dweller ruins, including communal houses, in good condition and but little excavated.
Colonial	Virginia	Dec. 30, 1930	2,375.69	Three areas of great historic importance with connecting parkway Jamestown Island, where first permanent English settlement in America was made in 1607; Williamsburg, seat of government of Colonial Va. for nearly a century; and Yorktown, scene of culminating battle of Rev.
Colorado	Colorado	May 24, 1911	13,749.47	Many lofty monoliths; its wonderful example of erosion, and of great scenic beauty and interest.
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	May 2, 1924 July 23, 1928 July 9, 1930	49,601.90	Best examples of fissure lava flows volcanic region with weird landscape effects.
Devils Tower	Wyoming	Sept. 24, 1906	1,152.91	Remarkable natural rock tower, of volcanic origin, 1,200 feet in ht.
Dinosaur	Utah	Oct. 4, 1914	80.00	Deposits of fossil remains of prehistoric animal life of great scientific interest.
El Morro	New Mexico	Dec. 8, 1906	240.00	Enormous sandstone rock eroded in form of a castle, upon which inscriptions have been placed by early Spanish explorers. Contains cliff-dweller ruins. Of great historic, scenic, and ethnologic interest.
Fossil Cycad	South Dakota	Oct. 21, 1922	320.00	Area containing deposits of plant fossils.
George Washington Birthplace	Virginia	Jan. 23, 1930	394.47	Site of home in which George Washington was born rehabilitated and replica of the old homestead erected.
Glacier Bay	Alaska	Feb. 26, 1925	1,164,800	Contains tidewater glaciers of first rank.
Gran Quivira	New Mexico	Nov. 1, 1909 Nov. 25, 1919	610.94	One of the most important of our earliest Spanish mission ruins in the Southwest. Monument also contains pueblo ruins.
Great Sand Dunes	Colorado	Mar. 17, 1932	46,034.00	Contains picturesque Great Sand Dunes of the San Luis Valley which are among the largest and highest, if not the greatest, of any sand dunes in U.S.
Hovenweep	Utah and Colorado	Mar. 2, 1923	285.80	Four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
Katmai	Alaska	Sept. 24, 1918 Sept. 5, 1923 Apr. 24, 1931	2,697.590	Wonderland of great scientific interest in the study of volcanism. Phenomena exist upon a scale of great magnitude. Includes Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.
Lewis and Clark Cavern	Montana	May 11, 1908	160.00	Immense limestone cavern of great scientific interest, magnificently decorated with stalactite formations. Now closed to public because of depredations by vandals.
Montezuma Castle	Arizona	Dec. 8, 1906	160.00	Prehistoric cliff-dwelling ruins of unusual size situated in a niche in face of a vertical cliff. Of scenic and ethnologic interest.
Muir Woods	California	Jan. 9, 1908 Sept. 22, 1921	426.43	One of the most noted redwood groves in Calif., and was donated by the late Hon. Wm. Kent, ex-Member of Congress. Located seven miles from San Francisco.
Natural Bridges	Utah	Apr. 16, 1908 Sept. 25, 1909 Feb. 11, 1916	2,740.00	Three natural bridges, among largest examples of their kind. Largest bridge is 222 feet high, 65 feet thick at top of arch; arch is 28 feet wide; span, 261 feet, ht. of span, 157 feet. Other two slightly smaller.
Navajo	Arizona	Mar. 20, 1909 Mar. 14, 1912	360.00	Contains numerous pueblo, or cliff-dwelling ruins, in good preservation.
Petrified Forest	Arizona	Dec. 8, 1906 July 31, 1911 Nov. 14, 1930 Nov. 30, 1931	36,993.37	Abundance of petrified coniferous trees, one of which forms a small natural bridge. Is of great scientific interest.
Pinnacles	California	Jan. 16, 1908 May 7, 1923 July 2, 1924 April 13, 1931	4,906.61	Many spirelike rock formations, 600 to 1,000 feet high, visible many miles; also numerous caves and other formations.
Pipe Spring	Arizona	May 31, 1923	40.00	Old stone fort and spring of pure water in desert region. Serves as memorial to early western pioneer.
Rainbow Bridge	Utah	May 30, 1910	160.00	Unique natural bridge of great scientific interest and symmetry. Height 309 feet above water, and span is 278 feet, in shape of rainbow.
Scotts Bluff	Nebraska	Dec. 12, 1919	2,313.62	Region of historic and scientific interest. Many famous old trails traversed by the early pioneers in the winning of the West passed over and through the monument.
Shoshone Cavern	Wyoming	Sept. 21, 1909	210.00	Cavern of considerable extent, near Cody.
Sitka	Alaska	Mar. 23, 1910	57.00	Area of great natural beauty and historic interest as scene of massacre of Russians by Indians. Contains 16 totem poles of best native workmanship.
Tumacacori	Arizona	Sept. 15, 1908	10.00	Ruin of Franciscan mission dating from seventeenth century. Being restored by National Park Service as rapidly as funds permit.
Verendrye	North Dakota	June 29, 1917	250.04	Includes Crowhigh Butte, from which explorer, Verendrye first beheld territory beyond Missouri River.
Wupatik	Arizona	Dec. 9, 1924	2,234.10	Prehistoric dwellings of ancestors of Hopi Indians.
Yucca House	Colorado	Dec. 19, 1919	9.60	Located on eastern slope of Sleeping Ute Mountain. Is pile of masonry of great archeological value, relic or prehistoric inhabitants.

13 Annual Report of the Director of the National Park Service, 1932, p. 56; Statistical Abstract, 1931, p. 143; Lincoln Library of Essential Information, Buffalo, New York, 1929), p. 653.

\* Estimated area.

CHAPTER VIII  
NATIONAL MONUMENTS FORMERLY ADMINISTERED BY THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Until recently 381,185 acres of forest lands were in national monument reservations under the supervision of forest rangers in the Department of Agriculture. These national monuments were transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the National Park Service by an executive order on June 10, 1933.<sup>1</sup> The order contained a provision that any landmarks or structures reserved as national monuments might be retained in their present status if they were of particular benefit to the Forest Service.<sup>2</sup>

At the time the order was issued there were about fifteen monuments located in national forests. The Secretary of Agriculture opposed their transfer to the park system. The reasons given for his action were that it would not increase the efficiency of management and would not save the public any money. In fact, it would probably result in an additional expense. The order did not become effective until sixty-one days after its issuance. It was the President's intention that if any of the monuments were

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<sup>1</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1934, p. 169.

<sup>2</sup> Decisions of the Department of Interior in Cases Relating to Public Lands, Vol. 54, pp. 314-315.



to be retained under their existing authority, agreements should be made between the Departments of Agriculture and Interior during the sixty-one day period.<sup>3</sup> After this date no changes could be made without further sanction by the President or Congress. In the interest of economy certain transfers, consolidations, and eliminations were delayed beyond the effective date of the order. Several executive orders have been issued in order to extend the period of time in which these transfers could be made.<sup>4</sup> The fifteen national monuments previously administered by the Agriculture Department have been turned over and are now under complete control of the Park Service.

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<sup>3</sup> Code of Laws of the United States of America of a General Character in Force January 3, 1935 (Washington, 1935), pp. 47-49.

<sup>4</sup> Executive Order, No. 7261; No. 7077.

National Monuments Formerly Administered by the Department of Agriculture.<sup>1</sup>

Name	State	Date	Acres	Description
Gila Cliff Dwellings	New Mexico	Nov. 16, 1907	160	Numerous cliff-dweller ruins of much interest and good preservation.
Tonto	Arizona	Dec. 19, 1907		Numerous cliff-dweller ruins of much interest and good preservation.
Jewell Cave	South Dakota	Feb. 7, 1908	1,280	Cavern of limestone formation; consists of series of chambers connected by narrow passages, with numerous side galleries.
Wheeler	Colorado	Dec. 7, 1908	300	Of much geological interest as example of eccentric erosion and extinct volcanic action. Of great scenic beauty.
Mount Olympus	Washington	Mar. 2, 1909 Apr. 17, 1912 May 11, 1915	298,730	Contains many objects of great and unusual scientific interest, including many glaciers. Is summer range and breeding ground of the Olympic elk.
Oregon Caves	Oregon	July 12, 1909	480	Caves in limestone formation of great variety and beauty. These assume odd grotesque, and fantastic forms of considerable extent and are situated in attractive environment.
Devils Post-pile	California	July 6, 1911	800	Spectacular mass of hexagonal basaltic columns, like an immense pile of posts. Said to rank with famous Giant's Causeway in Ireland.
Walnut Canyon	Arizona	Nov. 30, 1915	960	Contains cliff dwellings of much scientific interest.
Old Kasaan	Alaska	Oct. 25, 1916	38	Abandoned Indian village in which there are numerous remarkable totem poles and other objects of historical interest.
Lehman Caves	Nevada	Jan. 24, 1922	593	Limestone caverns of much beauty and of scientific interest and importance.
Timpanogos Cave	Nevada	Oct. 14, 1922	250	Limestone cavern almost 600 feet long.
Chiricahua	Arizona	Apr. 18, 1924	4,480	Natural rock formations within Coronado National Forest.
Lava Beds	California	Nov. 21, 1925	45,967	Interesting ice caves. Battleground of Modoc Indian War, 1873.
Holy Cross	Colorado	May 11, 1929	1,392	Figure in form of Greek Cross may be seen on side of the Mount of Holy Cross.
Sunset Crater	Arizona	May 26, 1930	3,000	A volcanic crater with lava flow and ice caves near famous San Francisco Peak.

<sup>1</sup> Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1931, pp. 143-144.



NATIONAL MONUMENTS FORMERLY ADMINISTERED  
BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The national monuments controlled by the War Department consist mostly of battle sites which have not met requirements necessary to become national military parks. The first of these to be set aside under the terms of the act of June 8, 1906, was that of Chalmette at the site of the Battle of New Orleans. Its establishment was authorized by Congress on May 24, 1907. Unlike other national monuments, the military monuments for the most part are located in the East. Only two are west of the Mississippi River, the Big Hole Battle Field in Montana, and the Cabrillo Monument in California. Other than battle field sites, the war monuments include the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, one group of prehistoric mounds in Ohio, the Statue of Liberty, and the grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis.

The site of the discovery of California by Cabrillo, in September, 1542, was declared a monument by executive proclamation on May 12, 1926.<sup>1</sup> The monument is located

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<sup>1</sup> National Military Parks National Park Battlefield Site and National Monument Regulations (War Department, 1931, pp. 86-88.

within the Fort Rosecrans Reservation in California. A national monument has also been erected on the Fort Niagara Military Reservation in New York to commemorate the dedication of a cross built by a French Jesuit priest in 1667.<sup>2</sup>

This group of monuments numbered sixteen at the time the National Park Service took over their administration. They are found on the following page in chronological order:

National Monuments Administered by the Department of War.<sup>1</sup>

Name	State	Date	Acres	Description
Chalmette	Louisiana	May 24, 1907	17	Erected in memory of New Orleans Battle which was fought on January 8, 1815.
Big Hole Battle Field	Montana	June 23, 1910	5	Site of battle fought on August 9, 1877, between a small force of U.S. troops and a much larger force of Nez Perce Indians, resulting in rout for the Indians.
Cabrillo	California	Oct. 14, 1913 May 12, 1926	1	Of historic interest because of discovery of the territory now partly embraced in State of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who at this point first sighted land on September 28, 1542.
Abraham Lincoln's Birthplace	Kentucky	July 17, 1916	110	Contains the log cabin and part of the farm where Abraham Lincoln was born.
Mound City Group	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1923	57	Famous group of prehistoric mounds in Camp Sherman Military Reservation.
Fort Wood Castle	New York	Oct. 15, 1924	2.5	Site of Statue of Liberty.
Castle Pinckney	South Carolina	Oct. 15, 1924	none	Fortification built in 1810 to replace a Revolution fort.
Fort Pulaski	Georgia	Oct. 15, 1924	20	Built in 1810 to replace Fort Greene of the Revolution.
Fort Marion	Florida	Oct. 15, 1924	18	Fort built by Spaniards in 1656.
Fort Matanzas	Florida	Oct. 15, 1924	1	Replic of Spanish invasion.
Meriwether Lewis	Tennessee	Feb. 2, 1925	300	Contains grave of Captain Lewis of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
Fort Niagara	New York	Sept. 5, 1925	.0074	Commemorates erection and dedication of cross by a French Jesuit missionary on Good Friday, 1688.
Fort McHenry	Maryland	Mar. 3, 1925	47	Restored and preserved as birthplace of "Star-Spangled Banner."
White Plains Battle Field	New York	May 18, 1926	none	Memorial tablet to indicate the position of the Revolutionary army under the command of General Washington.
Kitty Hawk	North Carolina	Mar. 2, 1927	none	Scene of first sustained flight by heavier-than-air machine.
Kenesaw Mountain	Georgia	Feb. 15, 1928	60	Site of important Civil War engagement fought Feb. 27, 1864.

<sup>1</sup> Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1931, pp. 144.

## CHAPTER X

## FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Since 1916 the national parks and those monuments administered under the Interior Department have been supervised by the National Park Service, an organization which operates under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.<sup>1</sup> The main purpose of the National Park Service, as defined by the act of August 25, 1916, is to promote and regulate the use and enjoyment of the parks and monuments in such a way as will conserve their scenery, wild life, and natural, and historic objects in their natural state for the benefit of future generations.<sup>2</sup>

The fundamental principles which govern the administration and activities of the National Park Service are:<sup>3</sup>

1. National parks must be maintained in an absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations as well as those of our own time.

2. They are set apart for the use, observation, health, and pleasure of all the people.

3. The national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks.

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1 U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 39, pp. 535-536.

2 Ibid., p. 535.

3 Annual Report of the Director of the National Park Service, 1918, Vol. 1, pp. 813-814.

The basic principle of park administration is that there shall be no commercial use of the parks and monuments except that which is absolutely essential for the accommodation of visitors. This provision is greatly violated, however, since many of the privately owned stores, hotels, and cabin camps charge excessive prices for these accommodations.

The Park Service was not actually organized until after the deficiency appropriation act of April, 1917, had been approved by Congress.<sup>4</sup> Since its creation, the National Park Service has assumed complete control over all activities connected with the park system.<sup>5</sup> This was brought about by the final relinquishment of police and military duties by the War Department. Military forces were withdrawn from the Yellowstone Park in 1916, and from other parks within the next few years. Corps of Engineers doing construction work under the direction of the War Department were also released from duty. The national parks have since that time been policed by civilian rangers, and all construction work is carried on under the direction of the Interior Department. The War Department first gained partial control over the national parks in the early years

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<sup>4</sup> Idem, 1917, p. 783.

<sup>5</sup> Cameron, The National Park Service, p. 25.

of their existence, when the small staff of officers in the parks was unable to enforce the rules and preserve order.

Congress met this situation by passing an act which authorized the Secretary of Interior to call upon the Secretary of War for a detail of troops for the protection of the Yellowstone.<sup>6</sup> Corps of Engineers came to be employed in the parks because appropriations for their work were made under the War Department instead of the Interior Department.<sup>7</sup>

In 1933 the National Park Service was required to take over the care and maintenance of public buildings located in the District of Columbia, and also to accept the administration of the National Capital Parks in and near Washington, D. C.<sup>8</sup> This was done in order to eliminate some of the many government bureaus. By the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1936, the Park Service had provided maintenance, operation, and protection for approximately 18,300,000 square feet of floor space, 16,000,000 of which were located in 47 government owned buildings and

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6 U. S. Stat. Vol. 22, p. 626, in Laws Relating to the National Park Service the National Parks and Monuments, p. 27.

7 Idem, Vol. 31, p. 625 in Laws Relating to the National Park Service.

8 Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1936, p. 105.



2,200,000 square feet in rented buildings in the District of Columbia. In addition, service was provided in eleven government owned buildings outside of the District which have a total floor area of over 1,200,000 square feet.<sup>9</sup>

The national capital parks system which is administered as a separate unit from the other parks and monuments is composed of 692 reservations, 690 of which are in the District of Columbia and the other two are in nearby Maryland and Virginia.<sup>10</sup> The total area of land comprising these grounds is 6,986.69 acres.

For the purpose of preserving historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized by Congress to make a survey of such of these as existed in the United States.<sup>11</sup> By December, 1936, over 1300 such structures had been fully surveyed and measured. This act empowering the Secretary of the Interior to make a historic survey gave him the following duties and powers:<sup>12</sup>

1. Secure and preserve drawings, photographs, and data of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects.

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 135.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 136.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 1114.

<sup>12</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 49, pp. 666-668.

2. Make survey of such buildings, sites, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

3. Make necessary investigations and researches to obtain facts and information.

These structures mentioned were to be acquired by gift, purchase, or otherwise. In case they are owned by an educational or religious institution or owned and operated for the benefit of the public they cannot be taken without the consent of the owner. No property shall be acquired which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury until money is appropriated by Congress for the purpose. Historic sites and buildings are to be restored or reconstructed. Tablets may be erected to commemorate places and events. Leases and permits are to be granted for road building and other improvements. They are to be granted through competitive bidding, the grant going to the highest bidder.

In accordance with the act of August 21, 1935, a General Advisory Board was created to assist the Secretary in making investigations.<sup>13</sup> This board is composed of eminent authorities in the fields of history, archeology, and architecture. The number of members on the board is

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

limited to eleven, all of whom must be United States citizens. They are appointed by the Secretary of Interior to serve for as long as he may decide. They are paid no salary but all expenses incurred in the performance of their work are paid by the government. The main function of the board is to advise the Secretary in any matter he may submit to them.

During the last few years the National Park Service has been cooperating with state and local park authorities in developing state, county, and municipal parks and other recreational projects. Through cooperation with the Resettlement Administration, the Emergency Conservation Work, and the Work Projects Administration, the National Park Service has undertaken 45 federal projects in 24 states.<sup>14</sup> By the end of 1936 nearly one-half million acres of land was in the process of being acquired with Resettlement Administration Funds at a cost of \$5,000,000. In November, 1935, there were 117 Emergency Conservation Camps operating in the national parks and monuments. In February and March, 1936, there were 80 such camps in operation. Emergency work has received close supervision from experienced engineers, landscape architects, foresters, wild

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<sup>14</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1936, p. 104.

life experts, geologists, archeologists, and historians.<sup>15</sup> Among projects carried on by Civilian Conservation Corps were forest fire prevention, tree disease control, protection of wild life, and the construction of trails, automobile camp grounds, parking lots, and museums.

National parks and monuments are financed in one of two ways, either of which is inadequate. Funds are secured through federal appropriation and from revenues produced within the parks. There are four classes of revenues produced in the parks: fees for automobile and motorcycle permits, concessions of various kinds, receipts from public utilities operated by the government, and from natural resources such as fuel, timber, and stone.<sup>16</sup> Motor fees are based on the number of miles of automobile roads in the various parks. These assessments range from one to three dollars a year for each vehicle except in a few instances like Bryce, where no charge is made. In General Grant and Sequoia one fee admits the occupants of a car to both parks. The reason for such a fee is that Congress has demanded that those who use these reservations shall contribute to their administration and upkeep. The amount of

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. 103.

<sup>16</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1915, p. 846.

these fees is fixed by the Department of Interior but must be paid to the Federal Treasury.

All concessions operating in parks are expected to yield a revenue to the national government. The concessions from which the government derives a large amount of money consist of hotels, stores, and other buildings for the accommodation of visitors. Leases and permits for these may be granted to any reliable person, firm, or corporation.<sup>17</sup> However, this provision is not carried out. These are obtained only upon written approval by the Secretary of Interior. The Secretary may make contracts for such without advertising and without securing competitive bids.<sup>18</sup> With the approval of the Secretary of Interior, holders of such permits or leases may mortgage them or issue bonds or shares of stock upon their rights and property. The incurring of such indebtedness is to be for the purpose of installing, enlarging, or improving the plant or its equipment. In case of foreclosure the purchaser is subject to the same conditions as the original holder.

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<sup>17</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 45, p. 235.

<sup>18</sup> Idem, Vol. 46, p. 382.

Until 1921, licenses for such commercial structures as power plants, reservoirs, and transmission lines were issued under the authority of the Federal Power Commission. Since then they may be issued only by specific authority of Congress.<sup>19</sup>

The National Park Trust Fund Board was created in 1936 for the purpose of accepting and administering gifts and bequests of personal property for the benefit of the National Park Service.<sup>20</sup> The board consists of the Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, Director of the National Park Service, and two other persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each. There is no compensation for the members but each is reimbursed for expenses necessarily made. These expenses are to be paid out of the income derived from funds in connection with which such expenses were incurred. The board is not allowed to accept a gift which entails any expenditure not to be met out of the gift or the income from such a gift, unless such is authorized by Congress. The money or securities composing the trust fund are invested by the Secretary of Treasury in a way determined from time to time by the board. The income when collected will be placed in the

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19 Idem, Vol. 41, p. 1353.

20 Idem, Vol. 49, pp. 477-478.



Treasury in a trust fund account to be known as the "National Park Trust Fund." These funds are subject to disbursement by the Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department for purposes specified in each case.<sup>21</sup> The Secretary is not allowed to invest the money for account in any way that a trust company in the District of Columbia could not lawfully invest. However, the Secretary may retain any investments accepted by the board. The board has the usual powers and obligations of a trustee. The gifts or bequests made to the National Park Service are exempted from federal taxation. The board is required to submit an annual report to Congress of money and securities received and held by it and of its operations.

The National Park Service, since its establishment in 1916, has recognized the educational and scientific values of the national parks, and is coming to recognize them as something more than mere playgrounds.<sup>22</sup> Among the educational developments found in national parks are libraries and museums. There are now fifty-three museums in forty-four parks and monuments.<sup>23</sup> An increased number of such museums has been made possible through government emergency

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21 Ibid., p. 478.

22 "A Change of Policy for National Parks," Ecology, Vol. VI (January, 1926), p. 112.

23 Annual Report of Secretary Interior, 1936, p. 122.

funds. Prior to the allotment of these funds there existed twenty-seven museums in twenty-one areas administered by the National Park Service.

Another educational development is the School of Field Natural History in the Yosemite Park. This school is now in its twelfth season. The park also maintains a junior nature school which is beginning its seventh season.<sup>24</sup> The Park Service, during the past few years, has been co-operating with scientific agencies and institutions such as the United States Geological Survey, Carnegie Institute of Washington, and the National Geographical Society, as well as with various scientific groups sent out from colleges and universities. Scientific researches and explorations are carried on in the parks by these organizations. Ethnological and archeological work is carried on under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Interior.<sup>25</sup>

Each park employs a group of ranger naturalists whose work it is to provide protection to the animals and geological features of the parks. These are experienced men who are presumed to have an education sufficient to make them efficient nature guides and lecturers. All major national parks give special training to newly

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid., 123.

<sup>25</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 45, p. 413.

appointed naturalists and rangers. Since 1931 park superintendents and monument custodians as well as other employees of the Park Service are required to take a civil service examination.<sup>26</sup>

A new type of development recently undertaken by the National Park Service is the construction of parkways. These are roads connecting widely separated areas of national interest. The two which the Service has undertaken are the Blue Ridge Parkway to connect the Shenandoah National Park with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the other is to connect a section in Tennessee about Nashville with Natches, Mississippi.<sup>27</sup> The latter is the route over which Andrew Jackson led his soldiers to the Battle of New Orleans in 1816. The Blue Ridge Project requires approximately \$4,500,000 of Public Works Funds and the Old Natchez Trace Parkway is allotted \$1,500,000 from the same source. The Blue Ridge road is being constructed on lands conveyed to the government by the States of Virginia and North Carolina.<sup>28</sup>

The need for such roads is due to the increasing amount of traffic to the national parks. In many places

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<sup>26</sup> Idem,

<sup>27</sup> Idem, Vol. 48, p. 791.

<sup>28</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1936, p. 113.

access can be obtained only by state or local roads. These were not originally designed for such a purpose and are inadequate to handle the heavy traffic.

The establishment of eleven new national monuments and other historical areas was authorized by Congress in 1928, dependent upon conditions yet to be met.<sup>29</sup> Primarily, the actual laying aside of these new areas depends upon the acquisition of the necessary acreage of land. This to be accomplished by receiving donations of lands or of funds with which to purchase the land. It is the general policy of the Federal Government to set apart national parks only when the land is donated either by public or private contributions.

In the case of the proposed Everglades Park in Florida the United States Government will create a region approximately 2000 square miles in area as a park when title to all lands within proposed boundaries has been vested in the United States.<sup>30</sup> This land must be secured by donation and shall not be purchased by appropriations of public money. The same is true of the projected Big Bend National Park to be established on the national boundary in Brewster

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<sup>29</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1928, p.

<sup>30</sup> United States Stat. at Large, Vol. 48, pp. 816-817.

and Presidio Counties, Texas. In case of the intended Isle Royale Park in Michigan, the Federal Government has allotted \$705,000 from an emergency appropriation for the acquisition of lands within the suggested area on which to provide work for Civilian Conservation Camps.<sup>31</sup> In both the Everglades and Big Bend projects the government refuses to accept any lands until exclusive jurisdiction over the entire areas has been ceded to the federal government. The provisions of the Federal Water Power Act are not to apply in either of these future parks. The government will not spend any money for the administration, protection, or development of the Everglades Park within a period of five years after the approval of the act for its establishment.<sup>32</sup>

The Everglades Park is to be reserved permanently as a wilderness and no development is to be undertaken which will injure its native flora or fauna. It is intended that the Big Bend Park shall become a part of an international peace park, the remainder of which is to be set aside by the Mexican Government on contiguous territory. At the time the Big Bend Park was being given consideration in

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<sup>31</sup> Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 1936, p. 107.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., p. 108.

Congress, an invitation to establish a similar park on the Mexican side of the boundary. A joint survey was made by a commission appointed by the two governments. Tentative boundaries were agreed upon. The park is to contain approximately 800,000 acres of land in Texas, and 700,000 in Mexico.<sup>33</sup>

Bills introduced into Congress for the creation of other proposed parks such as the Kings Canyon area in California and Mount Olympus National Park in Washington, thus far have failed to pass. <sup>34</sup> The latter object is now a national monument. The new park not only would include the monument but also adjoining land within the Olympic National Forest, which is under the control of the Department of Agriculture. The purpose of establishing this place as a national park is to prevent the logging practices of the Forest Service within this area and thus preserve it as a primeval forest. This proposition met with disapproval by the Secretary of Agriculture. Other regions which have been suggested for park sites are the Apostle Island Group in Lake Superior in Wisconsin and a section on the Mississippi River in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Min-

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<sup>33</sup> Ibid., p. 107.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., p. 109.



nesota, and Wisconsin to be known as the Upper Mississippi National Park. To date, little has been done concerning these proposed parks other than to investigate the desirability and practicability of their establishment.

At present the National Park Service has under its direction 24 national parks, 1 national historical park, 67 national monuments, 11 national military parks, 11 national cemeteries, 10 battlefield sites, 4 miscellaneous memorials, 8 memorial projects, and all public parks in the District of Columbia and certain public buildings both within and without the District.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 46, p. 364; p. 588.

<sup>36</sup> United States Government Manual (National Emergency Council, Washington, 1937), p. 79.

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